FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. TUESDAY EVENING. MARCH 11, 1834. [NO. 875.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Valuable Sale of Mills, &c.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, made by Dee Kay to the Subscriber, as cashier of the former Branch of the State Bank in Fayetteville, on the 22d May, 1827, he will expose to public sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY THE 20th MARCH NEXT, (for that day) all the Tracts of **LAND**, with the

SAW MILLS

and improvements, on Beaver Creek (near Town) formerly the property of Daniel McRae, afterwards of William L. McNeill, and afterwards of Dee Kay,—the whole supposed to contain 1000 acres," for the purpose of paying a debt due by Dee Kay to the State Bank of N. Carolina, specified for in said Deed. The sale will positively be made, and the property is valuable on account of the Mills and Timber and their contiguity to Town.

CHARLES DEWEY,
late State Bank of N. Carolina, and Trustee named in said Deed—By his Agent L. D. HENRY.
WILLKINGS & CO. *Auct'rs.*
February 27, 1834. 74-ts

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Notice is therefore given to all those having claims against the concern to present them immediately; and all those indebted to the firm to come forward and discharge their respective dues, as no further indulgence can or will be granted.

DANIEL SMITH,
JOHN McDONALD,
ARCH'D JOHNSON.
March 3, 1834. 74 3w

FURTHER NOTICE.

JOHN McDONALD is hereby appointed Agent for the firm, and is fully authorized to take all the means for the recovery of all debts, and to give all discharges for the same.

JOHN McDONALD,
DANIEL SMITH,
ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

The Tailoring Business

WILL still be carried on at the old Stand by Arch'd Johnson, where all work entrusted to him will be done with neatness and dispatch.

ARCH'D. JOHNSON.

The Subscriber

HAVING moved to his Mill at Carver's Creek, will keep constantly on hand a good supply of lumber of the best quality, which he will sell from $7 to $8 per 1000 feet at the Mill; the first rate boards, wide boards, weatherboards, ceiling &c. kinds of scantling will be constantly kept on hand, and nicely stuck or piled away dry ready for use. Any person can be supplied on the short notice, with any kind he may want, by applying to James McGary or myself, as I may from time to time go to town.

A first rate Sawyer is wanted, where constant employment and good wages will be giveu.

MICHAEL McGARY.
March 4, 1834. 74-tf.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now offering for sale a Composition, which, on its application to Cloth or Carpets of any complexion or texture, completely removes soils of every kind; either grease, paint, &c. &c. It is in the highest repute wherever it has been used, and certificates and the most creditable references might be given if necessary.

LAWSON'S
SUPERIOR COMPOSITION
SOAP,
FOR TAKING
SOILS FROM CLOTH.

DIRECTIONS. Apply the Composition to the soiled spots, and use wet sponge; repeat with a dry sponge, when the spots will be entirely removed, and appear equal to new cloth.

N. B. As some of this article, of a spurious kind, has been offered to the public, they are requested that all signed by the subscriber is genuine.

W. M. LAWSON.

For sale at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.
March 4, 1834. 74 2w.

BURR MILL STONES,

Of all sizes, can be had at short notice, by applying to us, who are Agents for the manufacturers at New York. The Stones will be put on board vessels in New York, when ordered from us, at the manufactory prices and free of commission.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, *March* 4, 1834. 74-6t.

The Hillsborough Recorder and Greensbo. Patriot will insert the above advertisement 6 times, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Necessity

REQUIRES that all balances due up to 1st of January past, should be paid without delay. Its engagements will not admit of longer indulgence,—I much hope this notice will be promptly attended to. Cotton or money will be received in payment.

JOHN M. DOBBIN.
Fayetteville, February 25, 1834. 73-5w

RAIL ROAD MATERIALS WANTED.

SEALED Proposals will be received by either of the undersigned, till the 28th day of March next, for the delivery of the following Timbers, viz't:

1000 Lightwood Sills, hewed square, 8 feet long, 12 by 12 inches,
300 Rail Pieces, 24 feet long, 5 by 9 inches,
300 ditto ditto, 18 feet long, 5 by 9 ditto.

The 1000 Sills must be of good Lightwood, clear of rot, splits or windshakes, and other defects.

The Rail Pieces must be sawed perfectly true, and of pure heart long-leaf pine, taken from thrifty trees, clear of windshakes, bad knots and other defects.

The above materials to be delivered, one half of each by the 20th April, the remaining half by the 20th May next, at such place or places on the line of the works in Fayetteville, as shall be designated in the contracts.

The Materials to be subject to the inspection of one or more persons appointed by the Directory of the Rail Road Company.

Offers made for the sawed Timbers (the Railways) the price may be stated either by the single stick or by the thousand feet.

The Lightwood Sills, the price must be by the single stick. Contracts for any number of Sills not less than 10, will be received, and for the Railways any number not less than 50 pieces.

Where two or more persons propose to contract at the same price, and one should be a Stockholder, preference will be given to the Stockholder; and where the offerer shall state in his proposals, his willingness to receive in payment, one third or more in Rail Road Stock, such offerer shall have preference. Payments will be made upon the delivery and inspection of the Materials.

HUGH CAMPBELL,
EDW'D W. WILLKINGS,
THO. N. CAMERON,
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD,
J SEAWELL, } *Directors.*
February 24, 1834. 73tt.

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE SECOND QUARTER in this Institution will commence on the 19th March next.

RATE OF TUITION.

In Classical Department, including higher branches of Mathematics and English studies,	$6 per quarter.
In Preparatory Department,	5
Elementary studies,	4

Twenty-five cents is added to the tuition for contingencies.

Board $5 per month—Lodging 50 cents—Washing 50 cents per month—Wood and Light extra, when not provided by the Student.

No amount of tuition for less than a quarter received and then to be paid in advance.

All the various branches of study usually taught in well regulated Academies, are taught in this.

GEO. McNEILL, *Sec'y.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1834. 73 tf.

School Books. &c.—Worcester's Geography and Atlas; Lincoln's Botany; Ingersoll's Grammar; Blair's Lectures, &c.; New York Readers; Smart's Cicero; Adams's Arithmetic.—Cap & Letter Paper, Bill Books, Gold Paper, &c.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
February 24, 1834.

Operative Dental Surgery.

W. R. SCOTT,

IS now making his annual visit to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, and has taken a room at the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now prepared to perform all necessary operations on the Teeth. If any of his operations performed on his former visit have proved defective he will make them good free of charge. Ladies will be waited upon at their dwellings, whenever requested.

February 24, 1834.

NOTICE.

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an indented apprentice by the name of

Firnafold Wood,

About seventeen years of age, stout built, dark complexion, wore when he left mixt Homespun Clothes. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, on Kill P Swamp, Sampson County, N. C. All persons are forewarned from harboring or hiring said apprentice.

FIRNA WOOD.
February 15, 1834. 73-3wpd.

5 Hhds. good New Orleans SUGAR,
5 do. handsome St. Croix ditto.
25 barrels Porto Rico ditto.
100 bags Cuba and Rio Coffee.
45 hhds. new crop Molasses.
500 sacks Liverpool Salt.
2000 bushels ditto.
2 barrels Linseed Oil.

For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
Feb'y 25. 73-3t

TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF MAKING ***MONEY.***

WILL be sold without reserve, before the Court House, in the Town of Columbia, S. C., on the first Monday in April next, at 11 o'clock, that large and spacious four story brick building, in the Town of Columbia, on the corner of Richardson and Lady streets, in the most central part of the town, known as the

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

On the following conditions—that is to say, in five equal instalments, viz: one fifth in one year from the date, one fifth in two years from the date, one fifth in three years from the date, one fifth in four years from the date, and the last payment, in five years from the date; with interest on each instalment, as they become due. The purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises, and personal security if required.

The above building is one of the best calculated buildings for a Public House, in the Southern States, contains about 75 Rooms, all with fire-places, also, a first rate Store Room and cellars: a set of Stables 150 feet long. The above building has been built expressly for a Hotel; and the utmost attention paid to the building, by an experienced person, who has superintended the work from the beginning.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises previous to the day of sale.

A. D JONES.

☞ The Charleston Mercury, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer, will please give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

A. D. J.
Feb. 11. 72-4t.

Earthenware, China & Glass.

THOS. J. BARROW & Co.
IMPORTERS, 88 WATER St.
NEW YORK,

ARE now receiving their Spring Patterns of *EARTHENWARE, CHINA and*

FANCY GOODS,

In every variety.

Their stock is very extensive, embracing every article sold in the line, and, from their facilities in England, they are enabled to offer every inducement to their customers in patterns, quality and price. Merchants dealing in the line, will find it greatly to their interest to call, as the selections which have been made, are with a view to the N. Carolina and Virginia markets; and every article will be put down to the lowest price which it can be possibly sold at. From the efforts hitherto made to give our customers satisfaction, we hope for a continuance of patronage from North Carolina.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
Importers, 88 Water st. N. Y.
New York, February 1834. 71- w.

GREAT BARGAINS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ABOUT to remove from this town, wish to close their business; and for that purpose, will sell either at wholesale or retail at *NEW YORK COST* their valuable stock of

DRY GOODS.

N. B.—To those who wish to purchase by wholesale, a credit of Ninety days will be given for all sums over one hundred Dollars; and four months for all over two hundred, with approved securities.

LEWIS & ROSS.
Green Street, near Eccles' Bridge.
February 10, 1834. 7d-tf.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c.

5 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 do. Molasses,
15 bbls. Newark Cider,
20 casks Cheese,
25 bags Coffee,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
February 4. 70tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

200 Casks LIME.

THE Subscriber has just received,
200 Casks of best
Thomastown Lime.
Also a few Casks
Plaster of Paris,
Which he will sell low for Cash. From his knowledge of the quality of these articles, acquired by his experience in working them for the last 15 or 20 years, he flatters himself that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He intends to keep a constant supply on hand.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1834. 70-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT agreeably to an act of the last session of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, chartering the "Bank of the State of North Carolina," and in pursuance of the provisions thereof, a Book for receiving subscriptions for Stock in the said Bank, will be opened under the direction of the Subscribers, at the office of Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, East corner of the Market Square, in this Town, on SATURDAY THE FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, and continue open every day, (Sundays excepted) for the space of *SIXTY DAYS* from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.

EDW'D. L. WINSLOW,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
JOSEPH BAKER, } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, 27th January, 1834 69 7t

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O. and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchong and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cognac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Ceroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Blanks

Of all kinds, for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

D. & C. LANDRETH,

NURSERY and SEEDSMEN, Philadelphia,

HAVE consigned to us, a general assortment of their highly approved GARDEN SEEDS, in packages to suit purchasers, each paper bears the label and warranty of the growers, and they wish it to be expressly understood, that for the *purity and vitality* of its contents, they hold themselves personally responsible. D. & C. L. are extensively engaged in the culture of Fruit Trees and Ornamental Plants, catalogues of which can be had on application to the Subscribers, and orders for which will be promptly executed, and packed so as to bear transportation with great certainty.

R. MAYNARD & CO.
Fayetteville, Dec. 17. 63-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do and sewed, do.
150 do. Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do.
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Negroes,
300 do do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do. do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do. do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do do do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do. do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do. do black sateen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do. boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do. do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do. do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, diffrent qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.

G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.

☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833,

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he feels grateful to them for the patronage which he has received, and that he will be in this place on or about the 1st April next; when he will be happy to attend to such persons as may be pleased to require his professional services.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1834. 73-4w.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, March 19, 1834, will be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, (M.) on a credit of six months, *one Share Lafayette Hotel Stock.*

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. Auct'rs.
February 24. 73t.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE.

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do., Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

20 Casks Lime,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.

MAJOR DOWNING'S CORRESPONDENCE.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight,
of the New York Daily Advertiser:

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23, 1834.

We have had a good deal of sport here lately about a new kink our folks got into. Findin things was going pretty tuff agin us, and so many Committee folks comin on here pestering on us every day with petitions, and talk, they thou't best to put a stop to it, and got up some letters full of fire and toe and brimstun and bloody murder agin the Gineral and threatenin on him. This you know is an old trick, in the old countries. And I tell'd the Gineral I was peskily afear'd it wouldn't work well here. But they wouldn't take my advice, and so they got some on em printed. The first go off the Gineral had a notion it would do some good in stirrin up our friends about the country; but when he and I came to consider on't, he began to think it wouldn't work right—for when you come to think on't, it looks plagy strange that folks who want a re-charter of a Bank should be cut throats and murderers; for if they had a notion that way, they could get mony without comin here for it, and killin the Gineral and runnin the resk of my Axe in the bargin—and now, says I, Gineral, I consider this business, now that it is all printed, a plagy small matter, and I am peskily afeard it will do us no good. Folks will laff at it all about creation, and them that dont know the natur of our countrymen wont think so well on us—and I dont think it's right nother. But howsomever, says I, since we've got in it, and some folks will laff, my notion is we best begin and have some fun ourselves first—and the next time all our Cabinet folks git together, I'll have my share on't at any rate. And so sure enough yesterday I got a chance—I set down and jind the ring, and says I, more *steel and brimstone* Gineral, and I out with a hull bundle of letters; and the first one I read was dated away up in Hillsdale, New Hampshire. Now says I, that's a rale genwine letter—from a place where there aint no body but rale genwine folks of our party—they all star'd, not knowin what was comin; and the Gineral he set still smokin so you couldn't see but leetle on him—and so I read—

TO MAJ. DOWNING—ALONG SIDE THE GINERAL. *Washington.*

"You eternal rascal—If you dont stop writen Letters—that keep all the while workin agin our party we will send folks to Washington who will chop you up into mince meat with your own Axe. We dont see how it is the Gineral keeps such a blasted scamp about him as you be, we believe you are bribed by Biddle—for we dont see how you git a livin out of your Majors commission, now that there aint no war—if the General changes his notions about the Bank, it will be owin to your advice. So look out, and if the Bank comes out of this scrape alive, you are a dead man. **** ****

There, says I, aint that a stumper. But here is one a leetle worse than that, and is dated "Dunder Barak (****) Kender Hook, (****) Overslaw."

But that's all the English I can make on't. And the Gineral, he look'd at it, and then ask'd Mr. Van Buren to read it out in English for us. And he took it and studied it over a spell, and he twisted round, and he was plagely put to it to know what to do about it, and whispered something to the Globe man, and *he* whispered to another, and it went round. Come, let's have it. Well, says Mr. Van Buren, it's a pretty severe letter, but we best not translate it. I'll read it as it is, with pleasure. And so he went at it, after this fashion. And this is the copy on't:

DONDER BARRACK DIGHT BY KINDERHOOK OP DE OVERSLAG.

Aan Jan Downing, Majoor in het zelfe huis waar den General woont.

Jy bent nu een levendige man maar zo zeker als gy nu den Generaal aavrad om de Bank van de vereenigde Staaten te herstellen, zullen wy den DONDER EN BLIXEM door je slaan, en dal zel je een dooije man zyn Weet je dan niet dan als deeze Bank van de vereenidge Staaten niet vernietigd is, dat de Regeering Bank te Albany haar oogmerk niet kan vervullen, om Mynheer Van Buren President te maaken? nu deeze brief is om je te zeggen dat als je niet ophoud met die gekke brieven te schryven, en regt omkeerd en Mynheer Van Buren ondersteund on die Bank na beneede to stellen, en de zekerheid Gelde Banken na boven te houden pass opof je krygt het mes in debuk, het maakt geen onder scheid wie lydt, of hoe veel meuschen bankroet gaan, als wy Mynheer Van Buren maar President kunnen maaken, en dan kan ieder en een die maar bewyzen kan dat hy hem ondersteund heeft en gold daarby verlooren heeft op de Pensioen Lyst van Mynheer Van Buren gesteld worden, an betaald worden nit de publicque kast, net als de oude Revolutei Soldaten, en als hy President word dan zal hy alles onder zyne vedwinging hebben en "*zyne wrienden beloonen, en zyne vyanden bestraffen*"

Gy hebt maar eene week meer te leven als gy je gedrag niet veranderd—Duss pass op—******

Before he got half threw, the Gineral he riz up, and his hair stood every way. And, says he, Major, that *sounds* like bloody murder, don't it? And says I, there is no doubt on't. And if Mr. Van Buren would only give the English on't, it would be worse than any letter agin you, Gineral, says I. Well, says the Gineral, if it's worse in English than it *sounds* in Dutch, I don't want to hear it, and we best stop readin any more letters about murder. Well, says I, that's enuf, I'm content.—But, says I, we best git these printed in the Globe. "No, no—O no, no—O no," cried out pretty much all on em—they aint *official* enuf for the Globe—nothing goes there but the rale true stuff "by authority."

Well, says I, if any body says these aint as true as them other ones, I should like to hear it. And I giv em a look, but they did'nt say a word. Well, says I, that aint all, if any on you want to know any thing more about these ere letters, I am willing *to tell you who* wrote em, and *why* they was written, and that's a leetle more than any on you dare say about tother ones. And says I, that aint all yet—if any on you want me to tell who wrote them tother letters, and why they was written, I can tell you that too, says I.

And with that, they all begun to look pritty cloudy, and some on 'em said there warnt no use to say nothin more about the business. Very well says I, it's a nasty trick, any way: it may do very well for some countries, but it wont do in this; our people knows a leetle too much, to bite at sich a bait as that. And now says I, the next time any on you want to play off a rale good trick, you must be sartin first, to see both eends on't; or else says I, you'll be as bad off, as my old neighbor Elijakim Doolittle, who work'd nigh upon a week diggin a Woolf pit, and fixen a trap-fall on top on't, and just as he was baitin on't he slip'd in himself; and it warnt till he was enymost starved to death, afore the neighbors found out where he was.

The Giner l was tickled to death with this story, but our folks did'nt like it a bit; and so he haw'd—and as I always in these hard times, hook on to any thing worth laughin at (for the chance is plagy scarce) I turn'd to, and join'd the Gineral, and we ha-haw'd together till there war'nt a critur left in the room, but me and the Gineral—and so that's all I've got to say about murder and brimstone this time. Yours, &c.

J. DOWNING, Major,
Downingville Militia, 2d Brigade.

A passage in the Senate, on Saturday last, from the National Intelligencer's report.

"Mr. Kane, of Illinois, said he did not rise to go into any discussion, but to remark upon the confident predictions of the future which had been made especially by a Senator from Maryland,) Mr. Chambers.) That gentleman has said that a state of things would arise, when no person, however elevated, would *dare* to act so and so. When we look into the future, and attempt to decide upon coming political results, we play the part of "little wanton boys, that swim on bladders far beyond their depth." These predictions are not very respectful to the rest of mankind, who have judgments to form, and decisions to make for themselves. Besides, sir, the destiny of all things, present and future, is in the hands of the Author of all things. The fallacy of all human predictions, as to future political results, has been abundantly shown, by the fact, that they cannot be ascertained by the use of the most reliable of all human agents—figures. A gentleman, some years ago, of high character for virtue and intelligence, the equal in all respects to the honorable Senator from Maryland, after speculating mathematically upon a political result, became so satisfied that he had arrived at the "*quod erat demonstrandum,*" that he made not an arithmetical, but a geometrical bet upon the subject; and the issue proved that *figures* failed him. How vain, then, are all human calculations upon the future. And after such a failure, mathematically, we should be extremely cautious how we rely upon inferior agencies.

"Mr. Chambers said, I made the bet, sir. I lost the bet; and, what may appear strange to the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Kane,) *I pa'd the bet.* I do not say this because I know any thing in his private history which would lead me to suppose it strange to him, that a man should pay what he owes. I have inquired nothing about his private history. I do not occupy myself in prying into the history of members, that, *after a night's sleep,* I may amuse the Senate with the incidents in their private life, which my communion with the tattle or the slander of the day may have procured. This *honorable* occupation I leave to the honorable Senator, (Mr. Kane.)

"I will now tell the Senator why I made the bet, and how I lost it. I was educated in the belief, that the moral integrity and political honesty of the People were incorruptible—that they would stand by their principles in opposition to the seduction of party and office. I knew, if they redeemed this expectation, my bet could not be lost. I was confident, and staked my money on the issue: that's the why, sir. Now, sir, a gentleman just of the dimensions of the Senator from Illinois—precisely of his calibre—of his appearance—of his moral and intellectual properties—just such a gentleman, and others exactly like him, failed to redeem my expectations of their integrity and honesty, and I lost my bet: that's the how, sir."

It is probable that Mr. Kane will not soon again meddle with an edge-tool.

Wheat, says the Albany Evening Journal, was offered and refused, at Five Shillings per bushel, at Le Roy, on Saturday last. Surely the Farmers will huzza for Van Buren and the Kitchen Cabinet!

Its average price for a long while previous, had not varied much from a dollar.

The Constable Law.—The Salisbury Journal says that in the county of Wilkes 70 or 80 indictments have been found against persons for fighting at Constables' elections; and in the county of Surry there has been much fighting and quarrelling at every place of election in the county except one; and at one place a broken head, and death in a few days afterwards was the consequence!

Mr. Duane's Fourth Letter to the People of the United States is very long, and is entirely filled with his letter to the President, of July 10, 1833, giving his reasons against removing the Deposites. The following remarks from the National Intelligencer, will give the reader an idea of the character of this paper:

From the National Intelligencer

The perusal of this letter will satisfy even the personal friends of Mr. Duane, that they, although they have done credit to his integrity of purpose, have undervalued his political sagacity. To appreciate it as it deserves, let it be borne in mind that this paper was written eight months ago, and long before those more recent discussions which have enlightened the public mind upon the subject; that the views taken by Mr. Duane, therefore, though attentive observers of public affairs may have since heard or seen the most of them from other quarters, were (at the time they were addressed to the President of the United States,) *original*—the fruit of the writer's own mind, upon which, as well as upon his rectitude and independence, they reflect very high credit.

For Mr. Duane's prejudices and preconceptions on the subject of the Bank of the United States, that allowance must be made which every man is entitled to for his own peculiar notions. The language to which the Ex-Secretary is familiar, we apply to him in this particular, when we say that error of opinion may be safely tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. Heaven be praised, it is still so in our country. May it so continue ever!

As to all other particulars, in the Ex-Secretary's Reasons for *not* consenting to remove the depositesites, what truth! And in the truth what power! He shews, by force of arguments which would have surely *convinced* the mind of any person who was not committed beyond recall, that the measure of the removal of the depositesites would be extreme, arbitrary, and in every view needless; that it would be a contempt to the present Congress, as well as to the last; that it would be a violation of public faith; that the power to contract with the State Banks had not been given to the Executive; that, if such a power existed, it would be inexpedient, and even dangerous, to exercise it; that the measure was, in fine, forbidden by the laws, and, if it were not, would be contrary equally to the welfare of the country, and to all the lawful purposes and interests of the Government.

If all this was so clearly demonstrable on the 10th day of July, the interval which elapsed between that date and the 20th of September, when the fatal blow was struck, not only did not weaken the force of the objections of the then Secretary of the Treasury, but, on the contrary, greatly increased them by reducing by one-half the space of time within which Congress would be in session.

The main deduction, however, from the whole of this fourth letter of Mr. Duane, is that the Executive was forewarned of the dangerous and disastrous consequences which might be anticipated from the removal of the public moneys from the keeping of the Bank of the United States, some of which have already come to pass, and others are distinctly visible in prospect. The same warning which the Secretary of the Treasury gave, it is presumable, was given also by the other Secretary, to whom Mr Duane refers as having given an able written opinion to the President adverse to the measure proposed.

Though we cannot publish the entire letter of Mr. Duane, we cannot resist the temptation to make the following extract, which, besides the foresight displayed in regard to the effects of the measure, exposes some of the gross contradictions in which the Administration has involved itself.

[Ed. Observer.

"Supposing that, in adopting the proposed measure, the faith of the country would not be violated; that contempt to the last and the next Congress would not be evinced; that the power to contract with State Banks exists; and that it would not be unwise to make the contract; still the question presents itself, what would be the effect upon society? Would the operations of the Government, or of the commercial world, be facilitated? Would confidence between man and man be promoted? Would the facility to stand a shock, in the event of a war in Europe for instance, be given to the local Banks?

"These questions, and others of an analogous character, need not be discussed by the undersigned; for his predecessor, on all accounts so much more competent to advise the President than he is, has placed this part of the subject, especially, in a point of view that cannot, he respectfully thinks, be overlooked by a Chief Magistrate, so anxious as the President has proved himself to be, to protect the mass of the community from embarrassment. From want of experience or information, the undersigned may not anticipate evil so extensive as that apprehended by his predecessor; but his fears are still so strong, that he is quite unwilling to be the one who is to put the match to a train, the end of which he has not the sagacity to discern.

"Even if he doubted whether the United States Bank could meet every demand of Government as made upon it, he would hesitate, whether it would not be his duty to forbear, rather than to increase the evil, by abridging the power of the Bank to surmount its difficulties; so that, in the absence of all doubt of the kind, the undersigned would be at a loss for an excuse, were he to produce, by an act on his part, the very mischief that is apprehended. Credit, like female fame, is of such a peculiar nature, that its blossoms may be blighted even by the breath of inquiry. What, then, might not be the consequence of the blast of indignation of Government, against an agent in whose interest it was itself so deeply concerned? Much more trivial changes than that proposed by the President, have produced great commercial convulsions. Such a measure as is urged would be regarded by the Bank so decidedly hostile, as to afford it an excuse to shake the fabric of credit, for the purpose of throwing odium on the Government, and producing a persuasion, that in the extension of the charter would be found the only remedy for the mischief. That it would not hesitate to do so, the President believes—that it ought not to have an excuse for doing so, the undersigned is certain.

"It is, indeed, mentioned, in the letter of the President, that the U. S. Bank will not be able to effect any such purpose. But the undersigned is not satisfied, that an institution with so large a capital, with branches at so many important points, acting with one accord, and for a single end, with specie equal to half its circulation, has it not in its power to affect the operations of local banks, with specie equal to about a sixth of their circulation only. If the bank is really so harmless as this part of the President's letter supposes, then the alarm that the undersigned has at all times entertained, at the existence of such a power, is unfounded, and one of the most serious objections to the renewal of the charter is obviated. But the undersigned is not able to arrive at such a conclusion; he is convinced, that it is in the power of the U. S. Bank, so organized and so secured, grievously to affect the local banks, and the community; the undersigned thinks that the trial ought not to be made.

"Beyond doubt, the power of the United States Bank to control the local banks, and, through them, masses of the people, and through those masses, some of the constituted authorities of the country, is of such a character and tendency, as to excite alarm. But the very existence of such a power teaches extreme caution; such an adversary should gain no advantage from an abortive experiment to limit its influence.

"The struggle to be made is not to see which can do the other the most harm, the Government or the Bank. The Government has but one duty to execute, to inform the people and their representatives of the apprehended danger. It is not called upon to maim the Bank, lest the Bank should master the country. In any attempt to maim, the agents of the Bank would be those most likely to escape; the wound would be felt in the cottage of the farmer, rather than in the palace of the banker.

"On the other hand, if the suggestion of the President is sound, that the United States Bank dare not operate oppressively, because the State Banks, having Government deposites, might run upon the branches, then there is a check at all times in the hands of the Government; and the Bank, during its legal existence, will be careful not to do or omit what might warrant a total removal of the deposites.

"So that the United States Bank is represented by some of the local banks as an engine so powerful as to be an object of universal alarm, and, the next moment, so utterly feeble, that, by the simple operation of a treasury order, the entire branches may be broken up one after the other, & the notes flung upon them in masses, which they will not be prepared to redeem! Which of these is the true picture? If a treasury order has such talismanic influence, can there be a better pledge for the safety of the public deposites? But, if it has no such power, is it discreet to commence the war? In all such calculations, as those referred to, the flinging bank masses of Bank paper, and breaking up the branches, are items that seem to have caused no compassion for the ultimate sufferers. It appears to have been forgotten, that a large portion of the good and pure people of the land would be ruined—and why ruined? Because the Government of their country had put the power to ruin them into the hands of corporations, intent alone upon their own aggrandizement! Whether it is wise to make such experiments, the undersigned, with confidence, respectfully submits."

THE REPUBLICAN DOCTRINES FOR 1834;

OR THE YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE!! 59.

By the President.—Andrew Jackson will never recharter the Bank. Andrew Jackson will never restore the deposites. Neither persuasion, nor coercion, nor the opinions of the people, nor the voice of the Legislature, can shake this fixed determination.

I will try the "experiment." *I* will furnish a better and more solvent currency than that of the National Bank. I know it causes some distress; but *Brokers and Stock-speculators, and all who trade upon borrowed capital!!* ought to break!!!

If the Bank persists in its hostility, *I* have a measure in view which will destroy it at once, and which *I* am resolved to apply, *be the consequences what they may to individuals!!*

By Senator Wright.—I am against the Bank of the United States. I am against any national Bank. I am indeed against all Banks; but if we must have a Bank, I am for a *political* rather than a commercial Bank.

By Senator Forsyth.—Our tables are loaded with *miserable petitions*—miserable petitions, got up by miserable means, and for miserable objects—and organized in pot houses. [The Senator was not describing, at least he was not aware he was describing the Tammany Memorial.]

By Mr. Beardsley of N. Y.—Sooner than extend the existence of the Bank of the United States, let it perish, and in its fall carry down every bank in the Union. I say for one, perish credit, perish commerce, perish the State institutions,—give us a broken, decayed and worthless currency, rather than the ignoble and corrupt tyranny of an irresponsible corporation. [This imprecation *may* be realized even at an early day.]

By Mr. C. P. White of N. Y.—The Government dont complain; you hear no complaint on the part of the Government—it is ONLY!! the people that are making all the complaint. [The Hon. member did not recollect that the people had not $8 a day each, to stifle complaint; and besides, who cares for "the people," except about election times?]

By Mr. Page of Otsego, N. Y.—I admit the truth of all you allege [concerning the extent of public distress;] but I am a *whole hog man!!* and I would sooner commit the unpardonable sin, and throw myself on the clemency of the Almighty, than return to my constituents after having voted to restore the deposites, or recharter the United States Bank [If the author of this brutish and blasphemous declaration could have heard the eloquent and manly rebuke it received at the meeting on Monday evening from "the Mechanic of the 4th ward," Mr. Baldwin, even he must have hung his head with shame. "Sir," said Mr. Baldwin—for we will attempt to convey a notion, however inadequate, of this fine rebuke—"if that member could see, as we who are mechanics are obliged daily to see, hundreds of honest, industrious, skilful workmen, seeking employment from street to street, and seeking it in vain, while at home their wives and their children are pining with hunger,—yes, Mr Chairman, in absolute want of the necessaries of life,—even he, I must think,—*whole hog man* as he proclaims himself—would be touched by such a sight,—and shaking off his *bristles* and casting aside the brute, again stand forth in the dignity of Man created in the image of his Maker."

By Mr. Turrill, of New York—These petitions [for relief] he believed, were got originally by the Bank, and those who procured the signatures were paid for their trouble out of Mr. Biddle's breeches pocket. It was possible that many of those who signed the petitions from the large cities, were stimulated by the *assurance that their names would appear in a printed book.*—*N. Y. American.*

Virginia.—Public meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and the following counties have sustained the course of the Administration: Albemarle, Louisa, Lancaster, and Madison. Those towns and counties which have condemned the conduct of the Administration in the most decided and indignant language, are: the city of Richmond, Norfolk Borough, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Suffolk, Danville, the counties of Spottsylvania, King and Queen, Fluvanna, Orange, Nelson, Kanawha, Hampshire, Westmoreland, Fauquier, Augusta, Amherst, Bedford, Jefferson, Charles City, Caroline, Loudoun, Monroe, Richmond, Wythe, Gloucester, Culpeper, Henry, Ohio, King George, Franklin, and Henrico.

Let it not be said, that these counties have always been opposed to this administration—a majority of them, to wit: Spottsylvania, King and Queen, Orange, Nelson, Kanawha, Hampshire, Westmoreland, Fauquier, Amherst, Charles City, Bedford, Caroline, Wythe, Gloucester, Culpeper, Henry, Franklin, Henrico, and Fluvanna, gave majorities to Jackson in the Presidential election, and, except in one or two instances, very heavy majorities. In the last named county, Jackson got every vote but one.

Norfolk Herald.

Hard to beat.—Jesse Powell, Esq. of Wake Forest, killed, a few days since, a Pig which weighed 400 lbs. The sale of it yielded him $24, exclusive of the offal.

Raleigh Register.

A LETTER TO COL. CROCKETT.

Plymouth, Lowndes County, Mi., 12th Jan. 1834.

Col. David Crockett: *Sir.*—In compliance with the wishes of a respectable portion of your fellow citizens, in this part of the State, we take a singular pleasure in addressing you upon a subject in which we are deeply interested.

Although we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, we are far from strangers to your character, and well deserved popularity. Your fame has travelled far beyond the circle of your acquaintance. We have long known by report, and greatly admired your straight-forward course, devoted patriotism, and your truly American virtues. We have carefully examined, sir, the course of your undeviating track in relation to political affairs, your votes in Congress, and your decided opposition to every Anti-Republican measure, all of which, together with your open friendly intercourse with your fellow citizens generally, entitle you to our full approbation, and highest esteem. We are fully convinced that measures, not men, have been the object of your steady aim.

We have, with much regret, noticed that most of the recent struggles, and threatening dangers in our Government, have been brought about by selfish individuals, ambitious, not for the welfare of our country, but for the loaves and fishes.

We have recently heard several names mentioned in connexion with the subject of the next Presidential election, and among them we have heard yours, which is the only one we can cheerfully support.

We have every confidence in your integrity and ability to conduct the Ship of State safely through the threatening storm of party spirit, and steer her smoothly into the harbor of uninterrupted happiness and prosperity. There is nothing wanting, in our opinion, to make you our next President, but your own consent. Impressed with this belief, and confident of your success, we respectfully ask permission to lay your name before the people as a candidate for our next President, and *we go the whole hog for you.*

We wait with impatience your answer, and hope you will favor us with your views upon the leading topics of the day. We are plain republicans, and can never support little *Van* under any circumstances.

Very respectfully, sir, we are your obd't. serv'ts.

[Signed by two citizens.

COL. CROCKETT'S REPLY.

Washington City, 24th February, 1834.

Gentlemen. After perils by land and water, your highly *flattering* communication, bearing date 12th of January, has been duly received, and its contents, having been considered, your very humble servant, with due respect, answers and says, that, if you are in real good earnest about making me President, you are more partial to me, than I am to myself. You speak in the strongest possible terms of my fitness for the office of President of the U. States, and a discharge of its duties. In this you may be right, as I expect there is likely something in me that I have never yet found out. I don't hardly think, though I suppose I could do as the "Government" has done—make up a whole raft of Cabinet Ministers, and get along after a manner. But wo be unto me, if I should catch a "magician" while fishing for a Cabinet—my Cabinet would soon blow up sky high. It is the way with all great men, never to seek or decline office. If you think you can run me in as President, just go a-head. I had a little rather not; but you talk so pretty, that I cannot refuse. If I am elected, I shall just seize the old monster, party, by the horns and sling him right slap in the deepest place in the great big Atlantic Sea.

Gentlemen, I can't give you just now my notions about the great bulk of government matters, as they hardly stand in any one way long enough to form any opinion about them. Opinions are not the things that they are cracked up to be, no how. They get mightily in a man's way in after times, every once in a while. I believe, therefore, I shall go in for *non committal* just a bit, and you may work the election much more to your notion—as nobody can misinterpret my opinions when I wont express any. Running against the man I do, I can't get along in any other way. Again I say, Go ahead!

Most affectionately, yours,

DAVID CROCKETT.

from the Litchfield (conn.) enquirer.

PORT OF TIME, JANUARY 1st, 1834.

Arrived a 12 o'clock last evening, the new and fast sailing ship Eighteen Hundred and Thirty-four—She will run as a regular packet during the twelve subsequent months, receiving all kinds of freight, and every description of passengers. Spoke as she came into port the old ship *Eighteen Hundred Thirty-three*, under a heavy press of sail, outward bound; blowing a gale, could not bring her to; ran close down on her starboard quarter and hailed, when she threw her logbook on board—from which we extract the following:

Nov. 24, off the latitude of the Bahamas, fell in with the Ship *Nullification*, Commodore Hamilton Commander, of and from South Carolina—new ship just from the stocks—poorly manned—crew mutinous—opened in her seams by carrying too much sail—all hands at the pumps—ship in a sinking condition—crew on the point of taking to the boats—when the ship *Union*, Henry Clay, hove in sight, and towed her into port—condemned as unseaworthy and dismantled.

January 16, 1833—Spoke the ship *United States*, Uncle Sam Captain, bearing down upon the South Carolina, occasionally throwing a shot from her long tom to bring her to, the Carolina manœuvering to haul to the windward, and keeping up an irregular running fire from her stern chasers—most of her shot falling short.

March 5—Saw the ship *Congress*, homeward bound, having had squally and tempestuous weather during the whole of her cruise—cargo damaged—and it was thought the owner would lose from fifty to a hundred per cent. on the outfit.

About the same time saw the ship *President*, "Andrew Jackson, *Esqire*," Commander, bound on a four years' cruise—loomed up in the fog like a first rate—sky scrapers' set, close haul upon the wind—gun deck cleared for action—a suspicious looking craft just ahead—made her out to be the *United States Bank*, Captain Biddle, under easy sail, on the lookout for a good harbour in case of foul weather. A shot from the President brought her to—her papers examined and cargo overhauled—no contraband goods on board—though it appears the officers of the P. were sadly puzzled to determine what the cargo consisted of—at first they concluded she was loaded with rags, but on further examination it was found to be specie, and in such enormous quantities that the marvel was that it had not sunk long ago. On discovering her situation, Capt. Jackson immediately despatched Lieut. Kendle in the long boat to procure a number of lighters, with orders to use as much despatch as possible, lest the cargo should fall into the hands of the wreckers.

Saw in the offing the brig *Hobby horse*, Martin Van Buren Commander, bound on a voyage of discovery and observation having on board an assorted cargo of all sorts of notions for trafficking with the natives. Some of the old tars shrewdly conjectured she was a piratical vessel in disguise—looked rather suspicious—could not be induced to show her colors—appeared to be under convoy of the ship President.

The number of ship letters received at our Post Office on Friday and Saturday, and today, is upwards of 11,000.—*N. Y. Amer.*

GAMA GRASS.

We find in the last number of the *American Farmer*, the subjoined letter from Mr. Meares, in relation to the Gama Grass, which is about to prove so invaluable to our Farmers:

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 1834.

Mr. Hitchcock: *Dear Sir:*—So many inquiries have been made of me, as to the nature, mode of culture, &c. &c. of the Gama Grass, I am induced to communicate through the medium of your paper, such knowledge as I have on the subject.

The grass is perennial. Its most valuable qualities will be as hay, and when used green, for soiling. I have not yet made the experiment, but doubt whether it will answer for pasturage. This doubt is produced, not only by the form of the grass, but by the fact, that it is never found growing spontaneously where cattle have uncontrolled access.

The soils most suitable to its growth, are limestone, alluvial bottom, and rich clay loams. But its great excellence is, it will grow and *produce abundantly in any soil*, (dry enough for Indian corn,) *naturally rich or made so.*

He who cultivates it on *poor* ground, with the hope of large crops, will certainly be disappointed. It produces very little if any seed, the first year, nor does it reach its full maturity and best product, until the second or third year.

It is very easily transplanted. Where there is only a small supply, the quantity (for another year) may be greatly increased, by taking up the roots in the fall or winter, and dividing or transplanting them. Each root will furnish from five to twenty and sometimes fifty plants.

The seed should be planted from November to January, and covered from one to two inches deep. They will not vegetate until warm weather.

When the roots or seed are planted to remain permanently, I think the best manner is to set them in drills three feet apart and place them two feet apart in the drill. In two years the drills will be filled up, and there will be space for manuring between them. I take it for granted, the immense yield of this grass will produce exhaustion of the fertility of the soil; and unless manured, the product must lessen.

If not necessary, it is at any rate better, to cultivate it the first year, and keep it clear of weeds and other grasses; after that, I think it will root out any competitor.

It may be found in every State of the Union from Virginia to Missouri, (inclusive,) south and west: and I have been surprised by inquiries after it from places where it abounded in the neighborhood.

Yours respectfully,

WM B. MEARES.

From the Southern Religious Telegraph

We invite attention to the following statement of facts, communicated by a minister of the gospel in North Carolina.

For the Southern Religious Telegraph.

WHO SLEW ALL THESE?

A few weeks since a minister of the gospel in this town made some remarks in a sermon, on the dreadful effects of vending ardent spirits, the consequence of which, was considerable excitement. Some thought the minister *imprudent*, others thought he was positively wrong to make an attack upon a trade which was considered as harmless as any other, since somebody would be engaged in it.

During the week after, a man in a state of intoxication, deliberately shot down another man at a grog shop, who was also intoxicated. The man was carried home in his blood. The minister called to see him that night, he was in great agony, rolling and tossing and calling on the name of God and Christ, and uttering the most horrid blasphemy. He looked on the spectacle and listened to the dreadful imprecations from the dying man, till his knees trembled and he was obliged to sit down to keep from fainting.—The next morning he called again, the man was sober and in his senses, but in great pain; he approached the bed, laid his hand gently on the head of the dying man, and mildly said, "Mr T. do you not feel the need of looking to God for mercy?" "Dont mention that subject to me, I have no time to think of it now—If I have put it off till now it is too late, dont trouble me with it,"—was the despairing reply. The minister could only reply, "even now you might find mercy through Jesus Christ," and then his lips were sealed, and he turned from the bed and sat down and wept at the awful, horrid scene! The next morning T was in eternity. He left a family in poverty.—His murderer, who was a wealthy man, has made his escape.

Another. In a few days a wretched woman who occupied a cabin by herself, had procured a bottle of rum at night; about day next morning a strange noise was heard in her house, the door was broken open—her clothes and bed were nearly consumed, and the poor wretch was burnt to a crisp from head to foot, presenting a horrid and ghastly spectacle. She died before noon.

Another. About the same time a colored man from the country, went from town drunk, fell from his cart, laid out over night, and was taken up almost dead next morning. A physician was sent, and I believe he has recovered.

Another. A few days after, a man from the country with a cart, left town intoxicated, camped out by a fire; in the night his clothes caught on fire, and he was so burnt, that his life was despaired of. I have not heard whether he is still alive, but suppose he is not.—I could tell you of *another*, and *another*, and still *another*, who were swept off by the Great Destroyer, within the same brief space of a few weeks, in this place and the vicinity, but my heart sickens at the horrid detail. I can give you no adequate idea of the appalling circumstances attending some of the cases. I have given but a slight sketch, the imagination of your readers must fill up the dark picture.

But *who slew all these?* Who threw these mangled corpses into the drunkard's grave? Who hurried these immortal spirits in such rapid succession to the judgment bar and the retributions of eternity?

Reader—Do you make ardent spirits? Do you sell ardent spirits? Do you not hear the voices of these slain ones crying in your ears, "blood! blood!! blood!!!"

I am happy to say these awful warnings have not been utterly in vain. The temperance cause has received a new impulse, many have joined it and a number of extensive dealers have determined to abandon the trade forever.—May God in mercy open the eyes of others who are still making widows and orphans and sending men to a drunkard's grave and a miserable eternity.

Reader, join the Temperance Society.

Washington, N. C. Feb. 19, 1834. L. R. D.

Dedication of the Church in Elizabethtown, N. C.—The new Presbyterian church in Elizabethtown, Bladen County, was dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the first Sabbath of the present month. The Rev. Henry A. Rowland preached the dedication Sermon, founded on Hebrews 10, 23, *Let us hold fast the profession of our faith without wavering;* which was very appropriate, and heard with deep attention by a large congregation. The introductory prayer was offered by the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Brobston, the concluding prayer, by the Rev. H. A. Howland.

Southern Religious Tel. Feb. 28.

from the raleigh register.

Supreme Court.—Opinions have been delivered by the Court, in the following Cases, since our last:

February 27.—Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Armworthy *v.* Cheshire, in Equity, from Davidson; directing a decree to be entered for the Plaintiff.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Dickey, Chairman &c. *v.* Alley, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

February 28.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Foscue *v.* Foscue, from Jones; reversing the decree below, and directing a decree to be entered according to the Opinion.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Cabiness *v.* Martin, from Rutherford; affirming the judgment below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Chaffin *v.* Haines, from Rowan; affirming the judgment below.

March 3.—Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Wilson & Conner *v.* Edmund Jennings from Mecklenburg, reversing the judgment below and granting a new trial.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Benjamin Bryan, Administrator, &c. *v.* James Scott and others from Hertford, remanding the cause.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of John A. Binford *v.* Cooper & Arrington, from Nash; affirming the judgment of the Court below.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case from Craven of Jones *v.* Physioc; reversing the judgment of the Superior Court, and ordering a new taxation of costs by the Clerk of this Court.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Andrews *v.* Shaw, from Pitt; reversing the judgment in the Court below, and ordering a new trial.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the Opinion of the Court, in the case of Nancy G. Bray *v.* Guilford and others, from Camden; dismissing the bill as against the widow, and declaring the legacy to be a charge upon the lands devised to the other Defendants.

A letter from New York, under date of the 22d February, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, states that,

"Since the removal of the deposites in October last, *one hundred failures* have taken place in the higher walks of business, to say nothing of many hundreds of small dealers, whom nobody thinks of attending to, or counting up. Probably these failures have been for an amount over *fifteen millions of dollars.* The depreciation in the price of stock, and other property, has equalled at least *ten millions.* This is the estimate for the city, but it is a mere trifle to what we dread in the next three months."

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, from a gentleman of the highest respectability at Hillsborough, in this State.

"I am especially anxious to read your paper since I have given up my partiality for General Jackson, which I assure you I have done most *penitently*, although I have been his warm supporter in time past. 'Tis a fact, gentlemen, (our honorable Senator, Mr. Brown, to the contrary notwithstanding) there is not an intelligent friend of the President, in Orange county, but what condemns his present course *in toto*; and many (I do not know three who have not) have entirely severed the ties which bound them to General Jackson, and are ashamed—yes, *ashamed*—to be called Jackson men. And yet I do not know any portion of our State where the President a year ago had more friends, who were both active and efficient in his cause. Hoping the Constitution, like her namesake on the ocean, may successfully weather the angry blast, which is now pouring its fury against it, and also come off victorious in every conflict with its enemies, I remain, gentleman, &c."

Every body knows that "money is scarce," that is, every body who is any body—and those who do not know it, are in a fair way to learn, if the pressure continues. We were much amused last Saturday at the ready wit of a poor devil, who had his thousands to meet on the Monday following. He was loitering along the walk in a brown study, his profile making a right angle with his body, and his eyes—any where but where they would be of service to him. As such a method of carrying one's self in the street is not the surest guaranty against collision with passengers, our hero made not a few unintentional assaults upon the persons of those who, unaware of his reverie, imagined him capable of keeping clear of them. At length he encountered a customer who could not brook assault, and was roused with the following threat—"Look'ee, ship mate, just steer clear of me, or I'll knock you into the *middle of next week!*" "Will you?—do it, friend, and I'll be much obliged, for dam'me if I know how I can get over Monday, without some lift of the kind."

Boston Galaxy.

A public meeting of the citizens of Plymouth, in this State, was held on the 21st ultimo; at which resolutions were adopted, condemning, in strong terms, the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States by the Executive; and approving the course of one of our Senators, Mr. *Mangum*, and censuring that of his colleague, Mr. Brown.—*Ral. Star.*

The Editor of the *Farmer's Reporter*, printed at Salem, in this State, thus facetiously *duns* his patrons:—

"We are of opinion with Maj. Jack Downing, that "*one* pocket is better than many pockets," as a place of deposite for our money. Therefore, we propose to remove these deposites of ours, scattered about the country in "many pockets," into our own pocket, upon our own "responsibility," in the course of three months, or sooner, "if arrangements can be made" with these deposite holders, whom we request to consider this as "our draft at sight," call at our office and pay them over, or remit them to us by mail."

An Irishman swearing the peace against his three sons, concluded his affidavit thus: "and the deponent further saith, that the only one of his children who showed him any filial affection, was his youngest, Larry, for *he* never struck him when *he was down.*"

One Effect of the "Experiment."—Last year at this time permits were obtained for building eight hundred houses at the present time, they amount to *houses!* So much for Jacksonism and glorious experiment.

Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

The Voice of the People.—In Rockingham township, Perry county, an old Democratic district, which gave at the last Presidential election a unanimous vote for General Jackson, the people met on the 8th inst. and nominated *John McLean* for the next Presidency, and adopted resolutions against the National Convention.—*Phil. Intelligencer.*

When some petitions were lately presented to the King of England, from the Marylebone and other associations, complaining of the distress from the continued [illegible] by Lord Melbourne, what said he? He did not say that *he had determined* his course, and they must seek relief elsewhere. But these were his words: "I do not like to hear this: something must be done; the people must not be suffered to oppressions; and I am determined myself, that the grievances [illegible] of are taken into consideration [illegible] ly."—*National Intelligencer.*

Pittsburg, Pa.

A case of seduction was tried in the District Court of this county, before Judge Greer, in which a verdict this morning rendered for the plaintiff of *one thousand three hundred and* [illegible]

Great Reward.—No discovery has yet been made of the robbers of the Philadelphia Bank, which was effected last January last, the cashier has offered a reward of ten thousand dollars for the detection of the robbers and recovery of the money, or proportion for such part as may be [illegible]

It is not a little remarkable that the man who terminated his brilliant career in the midst of the spot where he spent his early days in security? Bladensburg can boast of his birth: his parentage was most [illegible] in despite of the frowns of fortune, he alone by the native vigor of his mind reached a station that the proudest wealthiest of the land might envy. What a practical illustration of the can character of our Institutions! What glorious example to stimulate the our country to pursue the road to [illegible]

Frederick. Md. Herald.

Within the last two months every article of export has declined in price. Wheat may be quoted at 85 to 100 cents; Corn 10[illegible] cents; Flour $4 50; Tobacco $[illegible] 50. Public stocks have fallen 10 to [illegible] ct. Interest on money, which last year was 4½ to 5 per cent., is *now 15 to 20 per cent.* Stocks in substantial *Banks at New Orleans* which were worth 8[illegible]16 have fallen to $ The Exchange on England 4 per cent. below *par*—a circumstance unprecedented since the resumption of specie payments in England.—*Richmond Farmers Register.*

New Orleans, Feb.

We are told that although few occupations exist as to the solvency of the men engaged in business in New Orleans, yet notes of [illegible] or ordinary description are shaved by bill-brokers at an interest varying from 2 to 3 per cent. per month, according to circumstances. This state of things affects the harvest for men of *real capital*, which [illegible] sages bankruptcy to *those* whose capital is borrowed.

Extract of a letter dated West Feliciana, Jan. 25, from a gentleman formerly a resident of Wilmington district, to a friend in Wilmington.

"Little or no religion in all this land [illegible] bling, drinking, murders, stabbing, &c. the order of the day. Little or no preaching, nor one regular Sabbath school, not one temperance society. A good Virginia race horse is more in demand than all ministers of any denomination. If any other sentiment, having a demoralizing effect more than any other, prevails, it is that of universal [illegible] tion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Prairie du Chien, Upper Mississippi, dated February 1.

I wrote to —— from Mineral Point, which I have heard that the Sacs and Foxes have killed 16 Winnebagoes, and more and gossip Whirling Thunder is also come down upon the Black Hawk with 700 warriors at his back. He says he will exterminate Black Hawk's party. The fighting, if any takes place, will be in the rear of me. I may see some fun, however, when I return.

Melancholy.—The New York papers contain a melancholy instance of the effect of intemperance.—A lawyer of respectable connections at the eastward, and liberal education, who for several years had a large share of professional business in that city, died in the *alms house*, a victim of intemperance.

NEW YORK

Wholesale Clothing Warehouse

No. 68, PEARL STREET.

THE Subscribers, wholesale dealers in Ready Made Clothing, have on hand a large and general assortment, manufactured for the Spring trade of materials suitable for the Southern and Western markets. Their assortment comprises every article usually required for those markets, and in description, size, &c to give satisfaction to purchasers. The articles are marked at regular and uniform prices, and in no case will there be the least deviation from those prices.

A credit of six months will be given [illegible] payable at Banks in any part of the country, in all cases, when the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Two and a half per cent. will be allowed for acceptances, and a very liberal discount for cash.

VAN EPS & OOTHOUT

New York, January 8, 1834.

Turborough, March 7.

...and on the Post Office.—It has fallen ...lot to add to the numerous records of ...s recently committed in and on various ...Offices. Early on Friday morning last, ...puty postmaster, Mr. *Dabney Knight*, ...ully "evaporated" or was spirited away ...ne "arch magician." It is not yet ...n that any derangement of the post of... ...concerns has been produced by this un... ...d for event, further than that Mr ... had "assumed the responsibility of ...ing the deposites" from the post office, ...ell as from the bar of Mrs. Gregory's ...of which he also had the superinten... ...into the pockets of part of a new suit ...thes, which he had procured a few days ...ns and which he could not make it con... ...to pay for just then, and all are miss... ...It has been since ascertained, that in ...ming preceding his disappearance, Mr. ...deposited in a locomotive Bank, u... ...denominated Faro, a portion of the ...in his possession—and we are happy ..., that the Directors of that institution ...red to restore part of the deposites to ...Gregory, on being assured that she ...egally entitled to them.—*Press.*

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 5.

...s of the Steamboat William Penn by

Yesterday afternoon, the steamboat ...Penn, belonging to the Citizens' Line, ...between this City and Baltimore, on ...y from New Castle, when nearly op... ...the Point House, was discovered to ...fire. Every exertion was made to stop ...gress of the flames, which spread with ...apidity from the fire room, and soon ...nicated with the fuel. The boat was ...ore between the Point House and the ...Yard, and the passengers, amounting ...or 150, jumped overboard. The scene ...ed was one of inexpressible dismay; ...ful to relate, three lives were los... ...Rev. M. Moore and a lady from ...ton, Delaware, and Col. Porter of ..., who all jumped overboard abaft the ...ouse, where the water was deep, were ...ed. The passengers all suffered se... ...from the nature of the landing, it be... ...soft mud.

...sight of the burning mass, from the ...as witnessed by thousands of citizens, ...ronged the wharves, the vessels, and ..., evincing intense anxiety for the safe... ...the passengers on board the boat, and ...eds hurried to the spot, but arrived too ...afford any assistance to the sufferers. ...first assistance, as we believe, was ...by the little steamboat that plies be... ...South street and Kaign's Point. Soon ...the smaller boats that had put off from ...haves, and carriages that hastened to ...ene of distress, afforded the means of ...ving most of the sufferers to the city. ...Whilst we mourn over this calamity, we ...ered by the recollection, that during ...le time, perhaps thirty-five years that ...ats have been running on the Dela... ...is is the first accident that has oc...

...oat was burnt to the water's edge, ...regret to learn the loss sustained will ...$70,000.—*Com. Herald.*

...ER FROM EUROPE.—By the ship Hen... ...Captain Castoff, we have Paris dates ...24th. Havre of the 30th, and London ...27th.

...ortugal, the Queen's party have gain... ...other victory, which promises impor... ...sults.

...dates from Madrid are only two days ...than before received by an arrival at ...n. The change of Ministry is con..., and it is also announced that orders ...been issued for the *convocation of the* ...

LIVERPOOL, JANUARY 16.

...sales of Cotton last week reached 12,000 ...of all descriptions, among which were 6830 ...ls at 7 a 9¼.

...purchases of dealers and spinners were ...to their actual wants, and being freely ...d by holders, a decline of ¼d per lb. was ...d to. About 2500 bales of new Uplands ...n by speculators at 8¼ a 9⅞d per lb. and ...t of the week was 13,770 bales. This ...week, the demand has been even on a more ...scale, only 4500 bales being sold in the ...days, and owing to the quantity offered, ...ce a further reduction in prices of ¼d pr. lb.

...e fire at Brooklyn.—About half past ...clock this morning, a fire broke out in ...ar Louise Van Nostrand's Tannery, ...er street, Brooklyn, a few rods from ...n Ferry, and the wind being fresh from ...orth West, the flames were not ar... ...till the greater part of the block ...ed by Water, Dock, Front, and Ful... ...eets, was level with the ground.

New York American.

...N. Y. Syracuse Constitutionalist.

...SHILLINGS A BUSHEL FOR WHEAT! ...Wheat is said to be *nine shillings* per ...in our market; i. e. *six* in cash, and ...GLORY! Won't you bring in your ... The *glory* is the kind spoken of by ...Buren when he said "it is sufficient ...have *served* under such a *chief*." It ...ers to be a valuable article for feed... ...dles, especially when *training* them to ...*dling.*

...aptist Churches in South Carolina.—...Charleston Observer says—"From the ...es of the State Convention of the Bap... ...nomination of South Carolina, held in ...ers Village, last December, a copy ...has been laid on our table, it ap... ...that there are eleven associations, 298 ...es, 153 ordained Preachers, 50 li... ...Preachers, and total in communion ... At the Furman Theological Insti... ...there are 21 students."

Wilmington, Del. March 5.

...of the principal cotton factories in ...unty, was closed last week, and the ...discharged, in consequence of the ...on of business and pressure for mo...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 11, 1834.

ANOTHER DUN.

But few, comparatively, of those to whom we lately forwarded accounts for subscription to the Observer, have yet responded to our earnest call. We are obliged, therefore, again to ask their attention to the subject, and hope that a sense of justice will procure a speedy settlement.

The Post Office lately called Martin's Store, in Montgomery county, has been changed to Marion, in the same county, and E. McCallum, Esq. appointed Postmaster.

Imposition.—We understand from Wilmington, that the officers and troops at Fort Johnston, Smithville, have been paid off in notes of the Virginia Deposite Banks, which, being uncurrent there, are of course unavailable, except at a discount. We have before stated our opinion that it was not altogether honest to oblige the poor soldier to receive his pittance of $5 per month in a depreciated currency, where a sound one was to be had. But it is one of the effects of the "experiment," which the President persists in his determination to try, though it bring down ruin upon the whole country. When he shall have succeeded in breaking down the U. S. Bank and deranging the whole currency of the country, we may be glad if a still more depreciated currency have not to be resorted to to pay the public servants.

A meeting of friends of Gen. Jackson, to the number, it is supposed, of about 5,000, was held in Philadelphia on the 26th ult. at which strong resolutions were adopted, condemning the removal of the deposites, as a violation of the public faith, as impolitic, and as having occasioned, principally, the present pecuniary distress. The meeting was called by many of the most prominent members of the party, among whom was the late Mayor of the city.

Abuse of Privilege.—We learn from a postmaster in the interior of this State, that the Deputy P. M. General for the Southern Division has lately franked many copies of that vile print, the Washington Globe, to different persons in one of the Districts of this State, (and perhaps to others.) We are not surprised at this, but it is high time the officers of this establishment should begin to attend to their appropriate duties, the neglect of which has brought the department into disgrace, produced its insolvency, and broken up every thing like regularity of intercourse by mail.

Is it true, as rumoured, that some members of Congress have found their correspondence violated, and have been obliged to procure the frank of other members to ensure the arrival of their letters at their proper destination?

Congress.—Great numbers of memorials in relation to the Bank and currency have been presented—enough, as Mr. Preston said in the Senate, to "*bury*" the Vice President in his chair. The remark was doubtless intended to have a double meaning.

In the House of Representatives on the 5th, Mr. CONNER of N. C. presented the proceedings of a meeting in Cabarrus County, N. C. disapproving of the removal of the deposites. They were not addressed, he said, to the House, nor had he been requested to present them; but he owed it to his constituents to lay before the House the expression of their feelings and wishes. Read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DEBERRY presented the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. remonstrating against the removal of the deposites. He stated that the memorial was united in by four-fifths of the merchants and trading community of that city. It was read and ordered to be printed.

And in the Senate, Mr. MANGUM presented two memorials from North Carolina, coming from four-fifths of the voters of the two counties in which they reside, on the subject of the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, in opposition to the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, and praying for their restoration; which was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hall, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inqure into the expediency of reporting a plan, accompanied by a bill, to reduce the revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government

Mr. Stewart moved the question of consideration.

Mr. McDuffie requested Mr. S. to withdraw his motion; but he declined doing so.

Mr. Conner then demanded the Yeas and Nays upon the preliminary question of *consideration*; which were ordered and taken, as follows: Yeas 69, Nays 115.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

A Report has been made by the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives, approving (as was expected) the conduct of the Executive, in removing the Public Deposites from the Bank of the U. States. An able counter-report was made by the Minority, consisting of Mr. Binney, Mr. Gorham, and Mr. Wilde. These Reports are as might be expected, of great length; and the consequence given to them may be judged of by the fact, that as large a number as fifteen thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Committee on Public Lands, of which Mr. P. is Chairman, were instructed to inquire into the circumstances attending the sale of the Public Lands in the States of Mississippi and Alabama. It was stated in debate, that the notice given by the President's Proclamation of the time of the sale was entirely too short, and that at the sale a number of speculators, among whom were the President's Nephews and Cousins, had entered into a combination, by which speculations, looking very much like fraud, had been effected.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, has taken his seat in the Senate.

The nominations of Mr. Livingston as our Minister to France; of Mr. T. P. Barton to be Secretary to the same Legation; of Mr. A. Middleton, Jun. to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States at Madrid; of J. S. Cabot to be Commissioner under the Neapolitan treaty; of R. M. Saunders to be Commissioner under the French treaty; and of J. W. Overton to be Secretary to the Commission under the Neapolitan treaty, have been recently confirmed by the Senate.

Nat. Int.

A SCENE AT WASHINGTON.

There was some warm work in the Senate of the U. States on Saturday. The Alexandria Gazette states:

"The resolution offered the day before by Mr. *Poindexter*, making an inquiry relative to the removal of the Deposites from the Planters' Bank at Nashville, coming up, Mr. *Forsyth* proceeded to make certain statements which he had received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in order to show that Mr. *Poindexter* was entirely wrong in what he had stated.

Mr. *Poindexter* rejoined, and concluded by saying, that when the official information sought for was obtained, the facts would be known.

Mr. *Forsyth* then declared, that, as his statement was not deemed sufficient, he would say that the statements made by Mr. Poindexter were *not true*

Mr. *Poindexter*. Does the gentleman mean to say that my statements, or my inferences, are wrong?

Mr. *Forsyth* I mean to say what I have said.

Mr. *Poindexter*. Then the gentleman shall account to me for his language No man shall make such an imputation upon me, but at the hazard of his life. I ask the gentleman, then, does he by his assertions, mean, in the slightest degree to question my *veracity?*

Mr. *Forsyth*. I do not think proper to answer the question

Mr. *Poindexter*. Then the matter *here* is ended.

Mr *Clay* then expressed his regret at this unpleasant occurrence, and expressed a hope that the gentleman from Georgia would recal his last expression; that both gentlemen would re-consider the matter, and that the difficulty might be adjusted.

Mr. *Forsyth*. What I have said, I have said.

Mr. *Poindexter* explained his course, and again remarked that the matter was ended *there*.

After remarks from Mr Black, Mr. Moore, Mr. King, and Mr White, on the question, the resolution was put and carried "

The U. S. Telegraph states—that before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Forsyth explained, and the whole matter was accommodated between the Parties.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An unpleasant incident having occurred in the Senate, on Friday last, between Mess. Poindexter and Forsyth, members of that body, we feel highly gratified in learning that it was subsequently adjusted, as will be seen by the following extract from the journal:

IN SENATE—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1834.

Ordered, That the following be entered on the Legislative Journal of the Senate:

A misunderstanding having arisen between the honorable George Poindexter and the honorable John Forsyth, in the course of the proceedings of the Senate this day, after the close of the business, the Senate required the attendance of its absent members—whereupon, at the instance of several members, mutual, satisfactory, and honorable explanations took place.

We are authorized by several Senators (mutual friends to both parties,) to state, that an article in the Telegraph of Saturday last, relating to that affair, is founded in a total misconception of the manner in which the adjustment was brought about. It was effected in the Senate, through the friendly interposition of several Senators, which finally led to mutual, satisfactory, and honorable explanations, on the part of the two gentlemen.

The Money Market.—Men of business—says the New York Courier—have seldom seen a darker day than last Saturday. The scarcity of money was excessive, and the best paper if discounted at all could only be converted into cash at a ruinous rate of discount. A heavy house suspended payment. The "fancy stocks," to which we alluded on Saturday morning, again declined, thus showing the folly of drawing any conclusions from a temporary rise in their value.

Money was extremely plenty in London at the last dates, good commercial paper being discounted at the rate of two and a half per centum per annum, (not per month.)

A sale which took place in New York last week shows in a striking manner the fluctuations which have attended the speculations in coal lands, in Pennsylvania. A tract of coal land, in Schuylkill county, containing 611 acres, was knocked down for $3,666, which, in 1829, was sold for $92,000.

LOUISVILLE, (KY.) Feb. 24.

Death of the Governor.—His Excellency John Breathitt died at Frankfort on Friday last, after a lingering illness, and was buried on the following day with the honors due to his office. Lieutenant Governor Morehead will henceforth be the acting Chief Magistrate of the State.—*Journal.*

A letter from Boston, dated 25th ult. in reference to the present state of trade, says, "We believe that the consumption of this country will be from 30 to 50,000 bales of Cotton less than last year; several factories are discontinuing all or a part of their works."

A Female styled "The Mysterious Lady," has attracted great crowds in some of our Northern Cities, appearing almost to possess the gift of divination. She sits with her back to the person, who writes on a strip of paper, and places it in a cup; upon which she immediately makes the rest of the company acquainted with its contents. No one has yet been able to discern the method by which she obtains the information herself.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER

SIMULTANEOUS MEETING.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society was held at the Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday evening, 25th February, 1834, DAVID ANDERSON, President, in the Chair; D. A. DAVIS, Secretary, present.

The exercise commenced by Prayer from the Rev. H. A. Rowland. Dr. Dickson presented, and ably sustained the following resolution:

Resolved, That the respectable moderate drinker is the greatest obstacle which prevents the success of the Temperance enterprize.

The above resolution was seconded by the Rev. John H. Pearce, who delivered a forcible and pertinent address. After which, the sense of the meeting was taken, and the Resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Jones Fuller then offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the traffic in Ardent Spirits as a drink, is an immorality, and ought to be discontinued throughout the world.

This Resolution was seconded and very ably supported by the Reverend Mr. Colton.

After a considerable discussion, as to the policy of taking the vote of the meeting at this time, on this Resolution, the whole subject was, on motion of Mr. George McNeill, seconded by Judge Potter, postponed to the next meeting of the Society.

The Rev. Samuel Capers was elected Vice President of this Society, in place of Rev. Wm. Crook, removed from this place.

The following persons were appointed a Committee to observe the deportment of the coloured members of the Society, and if any violated the Constitution, report their names to the Secretary of the Society: Solomon Nash, Geo. W. Rigland, Sam. McKay, Billy Grove.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society was held at the M. E. Church on Wednesday evening, March 5th 1834. In the absence of the President and Vice President of the Society, Governor OWEN was called to the Chair, D. A. DAVIS Secretary, present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev'd. Jno. H. Pearce.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary. It was then announced by the Chair, that the unfinished business of the last meeting would now be taken up.

The resolution of Mr. Jones Fuller was then read, viz:

Resolved, That the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink is an immorality, and ought to be discontinued throughout the world.

The Rev'd. Colin McIver, then moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Fuller by striking out all after the word resolved, and substitute the following: "that in the judgment of this Society, the traffic in ardent spirits as a drink cannot be justified by any principle of sound morality, or any precept or example of Holy Scripture."

The question being put on the adoption of this amendment it was unanimously rejected. So the question returned on the original resolution of Mr. Fuller.

The Rev'd. Thomas P. Hunt of Wilmington, Rev'd Jesse Rankin of Rockingham County, Rev'd Stephen P. Hill of Haverhill, Mass., addressed the meeting in support of the resolution. All who were present whether members of the Society or not, were invited to join in the discussion either for or against the resolution. No one objecting to the principle of the resolution, the question was put on its adoption and decided in the affirmative, but six or eight in the negative.

25 members added to the Constitution.
10 Old members, } Joined on Total Abstinence
12 New ditto. } principle.

On motion of Col. McAlister, it was unanimously *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the dignified manner in which he has presided over this meeting.

Adjourned.

D. A. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor—At a recent meeting of the Temperance Society held in this place, resolutions were adopted declaring that the vending of ardent spirits is an immorality. No divine authority was produced in support of the resolution, but it was sustained entirely by the argument, that the evil consequences resulting from the performance of any human act, was an evidence of the criminality of the act. This argument I believe to be untenable, and as a general rule utterly impracticable, for if human acts are moral or immoral according to the consequences that result from their performance, he who commits a bad act is not guilty of a crime if good should result from the act.

If the vending of ardent spirits be a moral crime because of its demoralizing tendency, the vending of Wine is also a moral crime, and though the Lord expressly commanded the children of Israel to manufacture Wine and sell it, and pay their tythes to the Church in wine, they were nevertheless according to the grounds assumed by this argument, guilty of an immorality.

Zeal, Mr. Editor, in promotion of virtue and morality, is indeed praiseworthy; but there is a point in a good cause beyond which zeal ceases to be a virtue; for if it does not be under the check of reason and prudence, it will be intemperate and violent, and thus virtues degenerate into vice, and zeal becomes imperfect and criminal.

A christian and a wise man always suspects the correctness of his own opinions, and will always withhold his assent from measures of doubtful morality that may affect the interest and reputation of others, particularly when he sees multitudes of men dissenting from him in opinion who are as wise and as good as himself. He acts with great caution and circumspection toward others, for he knows the day is coming when all his actions towards mankind must stand the test of infinite wisdom and justice. MODERATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"Who ever heard a drunkard pray?"—"Watch ye therefore and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass and to stand before the Son of man"—"nor thieves, nor covetous, nor *drunkards*, nor revilers, nor extortioners shall inherit the kingdom of God—and such were *some* of you, but ye are sanctified, but ye are washed, but ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus and by the spirit of our God." How was the drunkard sanctified, washed and justified? Not by the efficacy of prayer. *Who ever heard a drunkard pray?* Not by using St. Paul's instruments of sobriety, "let us who are of this day, be sober, putting on the breast plate of faith and love and for an helmet, the hope of salvation."—I have known a great many preachers of the Gospel who were not mean, though there are a great many mean, and I have known a great many members of the Temperance Society, who were not exactly what members of the Temperance Society should be. However, let us hear what a pious Temperance advocate would say to the Drunkard:—discard faith, hope and charity, as proper weapons to fight intemperance with, and take in your hands, our rules and regulations, and particularly the resolution directed by the American Temperance Convention. They are infinitely more powerful for the suppression of this vice than the Church of Christ, which forbids drunkenness. Besides, to acquire faith, you must pray in spirit and in truth—you can't pray—*Who ever heard a drunkard pray?* To obtain all the advantages in our way, you have only to subscribe to our Constitution; you are then a sober man. Affix *T. A.* and you have reached the degree of perfection.

Let us now examine their manner of interpreting the Scriptures, according to our own, we lay it down as an universal principle, that there can be no real discrepancy between a just interpretation of Scripture and the facts of physical science, and on this principle the following canon is founded, which is considered an infallible rule in Scripture interpretation, namely, "that no interpretation of Scripture ought to be admitted which is inconsistent with any well authenticated facts in the material world." For example, "for every creature of God is good and nothing to be refused if it be received with thanksgiving." According to our principle, the word creature cannot be interpreted a spider, for it is a well authenticated fact, that spiders are revolting to the stomach, not fit to eat; —it cannot mean poison, because poison will produce death. The fallacy of turning the *good creature* into *spiders* and *poison*, will appear stronger when the above text is taken in connection with a preceding verse, "commanding to abstain from meat, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth," either taken in connection or interpreted according to the principle laid down, the *good creature*, evidently means, meat or any thing that a bountiful and wise providence has created for the sustenance, nourishment, and refreshment of our bodies (strong drink if you please) but cannot possibly be interpreted spiders and poison. Further to elucidate the principle, let us take another text, "If an ox gore a man or a woman that they die, then the ox shall be stoned, but the owner shall be quit, but if the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past and it hath been testified to his owner and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned and his owner also shall be put to death." The ingenuous divine may in the exuberance of his fancy and the heat of his zeal according to his manner of interpreting Scripture, make an application of the above text equally as plausible as the preceding, for it requires no greater exertion of the imagination or intellect to turn an ox into strong drink and the owner of the ox into a vender of ardent spirits, than it does to convert the *good creature* into *spiders* and *poisons*. Establish this rule of interpretation and the thing is accomplished. The decree has gone forth—Let the importer, maker and vender of ardent spirits be stoned to death.

O. D. V.

In the statement of Circuits, &c., of the Virginia Conference, published in the Raleigh papers, the name of the Rev. *Henry Alspaugh* was inadvertently omitted. He is in the Pittsylvania Circuit.—*Communicated.*

A great temperance meeting was held at Fanneil Hall, Boston, on Tuesday evening. It is estimated that from 2000 to 3000 persons were present. The whole number of members of Temperance Societies in Boston is 8205.—*N. Y. Jour. Com. 1st inst.*

MARRIED,

Near Brownsville, Haywood County, Tennessee, on the 24th December last, JOHN BAPTISTE ASHE, Esq. Attorney at Law, to Miss ELIZA HAY, Daughter of David Hay, Esq. all formerly of this place.

DIED,

Near Hillsborough, N. C., MARIA OCTAVIA, daughter of Col. Cadwallader Jones, aged about five years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, at 5 A. M. March 9th, Henrietta Steamer, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Hay, &c., for Lewis & Ross, T. Sandford & Co., J. Huske & Son, C. T. Haigh, G. McDonald, Jas. Myrover & Co., W. Whitehead, Jas. Martine, W. L. Hawley, B. Beach, Dr. J. H. Dickson, J. M. Strong, P. Pearce, Joseph Baker, G. B. Atkins and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and J. Bane of the interior.

Also, on the 6th March, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Nails, Sugar, Hay, Spirits Turpentine, Molasses, Raisins, Window Glass, Coffee, Axes, Crockery, Mackerel, Rice, and bottles, all for the owner.

DEPARTED, March 4th, Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton, Flour, Seed, Feathers, Rags, &c. for W. Whitehead, Lewis Brown, John C. Latta, John McArn, Willkings & Co., Henry Horn, George McNeill, and I. Blake, Jr.

Also, on the 10th, Henrietta Steamer's tow boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Seed, Tobacco, Wool and Rags, for C. T. Haigh, Willkings & Co., John C. Latta, Lewis Brown, John Waddill, Jr., and Archibald Campbell.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 5.

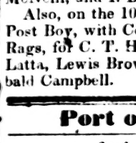
Brigs, Silsbee from New York, Planet from Boston. Schooners, Hiram from Lucea, Jamaica, Nile from Boston, Harriet from New York, Repeater from Middleton, N. C.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 8 a 9. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13 a 15. Cotton 8¼ a 10¼. Corn 80 a 85. Flaxseed, $1 30 a 1 50. Flour, $4 25, a $5 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 29 a 32. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 9 a 11; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 63 a 75. Wheat 95 a $1. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 19 a 20. Cotton Bagging 20 a 22 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½	pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½	do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	¼	per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1¾ a 2	pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2	do. do.
Georgia, do.	2 a 3	do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2	do. do.

Robards & Hamilton's drafts on J. Hamilton & Son, New York, 1½ a 2 per cent. discount.



Attention!

TOWN MILITIA.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 15th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, armed and equipped according to law. By order of

JOHN WEISIGER, *Captain.*

Fayetteville, March 10, 1834.

20 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
20 Barrels No 3. Mackerel,
30 Bundles Hay,
Just received and for sale by
W WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1834. 75-tf.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, March 13, 1834, the Subscribers will sell at their Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, on a credit of six months,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Salt.

THOS. SANDFORD & Co. *Auct'rs.*

March 8, 1834. 1wk.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, MARCH 13, 1834.

At their Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel,

THE Subscribers will commence selling the stock of GOODS of a person declining business. The Stock consists of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
HATS, SHOES, &c. &c.

AMONG WHICH ARE

Super blue, black and grey Cloths & Cassimeres,
Grey, blue, mixt and coloured Sattinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustrings,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons,
Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Canton and Italian Crape,
Ladies' and Gentlemens' silk, beaver and fur-top Gloves,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Calicoes, Ginghams and Vestings,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, point and saddle Blankets,
Sewing Silk, Thread, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets.

—ALSO—

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, &c.

Terms at sale

THO SANDFORD & CO, *Auct'rs.*

March 7, 1834 1wk

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the *NEEDFUL* respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John Winslow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him.

March 10. 75tf.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Dee Kay, conveying to the Subscriber certain property therein mentioned, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, he will, as Trustee, expose for sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 26th inst the following property, viz.

1 Tract of	LAND on Beaver Creek, containing	50 acres,
1 do	do	300
1 do	do	200
1 do	do	100

On the 200 acre Tract is a SAW MILL, GRIST MILL, and other valuable improvements.—Also, the following Chattel property:

3 Wagons and gear complete,
11 Head of Horses, some very valuable,
12 Head of Oxen,
8 Head of Black Cattle,
2 Sets of Timber Wheels,
All his household and Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely, on the day above stated, and the property sold without reserve The title which will be given will be that of Trustee only Further terms made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE B ATKINS, *Trustee.*

Fayetteville, March 3, 1834. 7ots

FOR SALE,

30 Bushels HAIR for plastering,
200 casks of unslacked Thomastown Lime,
20 do Plaster Paris, low for cash by the bushel or cask.

I can be found at the Warehouse a few steps South of the U. S. Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

March 7, 1834. 65 tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, Administrator of Roderick Morrison, deceased, late of Cumberland, having settled his Administration, gives this notice to the next of kin residing out of the State, to apply for their distributive share.

ALEXANDER MORRISON, *Adm'r.*

Cumberland County, March 1834. 75-tf.

OPENING OF THE

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL,

DEFERRED.

IN consequence of the unusual inclemency of the past winter, the progress of the building designed to serve as a Dormitory for the pupils in this Institution has been retarded much beyond the expectations of the Executive Committee, under whose direction it was commenced in December last. And, as the material of this structure is stone, the process of working in which is necessarily slow and greatly dependant on the weather, there is now no hope of its completion by the time heretofore specified for commencing the School.

This circumstance, together with the difficulty likely to be experienced in procuring in time from the North certain articles of furniture indispensable to the establishment, and the recently expressed opinion of the Rector, that, without the accommodations to be afforded by the new building, he would be unable to carry into successful operation the system adopted, has constrained the committee, however reluctantly, to postpone for a few weeks, the time for opening the School

The Public, therefore, are respectfully informed, that the

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL

Will be opened, (not on the first of April as before advertised, but) ON MONDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time it may be confidently relied on that every thing will be in readiness.

By order of the Executive Committee,

GEORGE W FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, March 3, 1834. 75 4w.

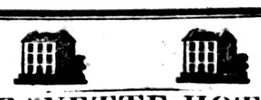
Internal Improvements.

A meeting of the Central Committee, appointed by the President of the Internal Improvement Convention, held in November last, is appointed to take place in this city, on Tuesday, the first day of April next.

Communications from the several county committees upon the course which it is the duty of the friends of Internal Improvements to pursue at the present crisis, are respectfully and earnestly solicited. The pledges made by the Convention to the public must be fully and promptly redeemed.

The following gentlemen constitute the central Committee, viz. Duncan Cameron, Chairman, George E. Badger, Daniel L Barringer, William Boylan, William H. Haywood, Jr. Charles L Hinton, Gavin Hogg, James Iredell, Alfred Jones and Henry Seawell.

Raleigh, March 5, 1834.

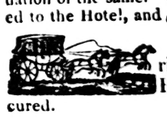


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand,

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11, 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles*, at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

NEW AND CHEAP Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Beliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH*.

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

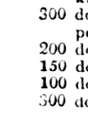
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. 58 *tf*

Molasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

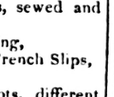
7 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 half barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
Flour in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
Shad by the barrel or retail,
300 bushels Corn. For sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

Dec. 24, 1833. 64tf.



NOTICE.



TWO or three Journeymen Shoe Makers (good workmen) may find employment, with fair wages, by applying to

W. L. HAWLEY.

December 9th, 1833. 62-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the

House of Entertainment

formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B.

Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 57tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and old or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832 99-tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

AT THE BIG BOOT,

4 *doors East of Market Square, Person st.*

THE Subscriber has recommenced the Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and is prepared to fill orders in the above business for any description of article in that line—made out of best materials and of warranted workmanship.

With the above, I will always keep on hand, a general assortment of *Northern Work*, of every description of fashion, kind, and price.

LEATHER.

A general assortment, wholesale and retail.

Sole and Upper Leather,
Best Skirting and Harness,
Kip and calf Skins, of every variety,
Lining and binding Skins, do do
Coach Linings, Cochineal, blue and black,
Hatter's Linings, Shoe Thread, Varnish, Blacking, and general Findings, &c. &c.

As I am determined to do a *Cash Business exclusively*, my customers may confidently expect to find prices corresponding.

W. L. HAWLEY.

☞N. B. Ready made Work always on hand, and Repairing done at short notice.

W. L. H.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9. 49tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Goods to the new building one door west of the Lafayette Hotel, where he offers for sale—

110 bags Cuba, Rio and Porto Rico Coffee,
2 Hhds. low price Sugar
11 hhds prime do.
15 hhds prime Molasses
2 tierces Lump Sugar
A good assortment of Teas
1 box Bohea Tea
50 kegs Cut Nails
20 pieces Cotton Bagging
Sole and Upper Leather
Dupont's Powder and Bar Lead
Iron, Steel and Wagon Boxes.
A small stock of cheap

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Shoes.

☞Produce bought for Cash or received in payment for any of the above Goods.

Three good Store Houses on Person street, for sale on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

15 Bbls new Mackerel, No. 3,
2000 lbs Bacon for sale. W. W.

September 23, 1833. 51tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy,	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of GOODS of D. Murchison, consisting of *FANCY and STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

GENTLEMENS' & LADIES' CLOAKS,

Hats, Bonnets & Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

He has taken the Stand recently occupied by him, where he intends, in a short time, in addition to the present Stock, to add a general assortment of

Groceries,

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

M. MURCHISON.

November 20th, 1833. 61*tf*

ALL Persons indebted to me, are requested to call and settle the same with M. Murchison; as he is authorized to collect and grant discharges for the same. D. MURCHISON.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

NEW BOOKS.

MONTGOMERY'S LECTURES on general Literature; Turner's Sacred History; Abercrombie on Moral Feelings; Paley's Philosophy; Chapman's Sermons; Course of Time; Grimshaw's Works; Daughter's Own Book; Christian Lyre, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

CHEAP STORE.

New Goods, Low for Cash.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by Mr. A. Kimball, Hay street, nearly opposite the Lafayette Hotel, where he is now receiving a splendid assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Which he is determined to sell on as accommodating terms as can be afforded in this market.

The following comprise a part of his Stock:

Super. black, blue, mulberry, olive, steel mixt and drab Cloths,
Fancy striped, steel mixt and common Cassimeres,
Gray, blue mixt and colored Satinetts,
Blue, brown and black Circassians, and Pongees,
Black satin Levantines, Sarsnetts and Lustring,
Black, pink and white Satins,
Figured thibet Cloths, for Ladies' Dresses, a new and superior article,
Florences, Laces and Ribbons, a variety,
Silk Velvet, silk Handkerchiefs, Shawls, &c.
Black Crape and Barege, a variety,
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, beaver, lined hogskin, and fur-top Gloves,
Ladies' Belts and Swiss Muslin Tippits,
Printed and plain Muslins,
Sup. hght and dark fancy Prints, new style,
Furniture do do. do do.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk, cotton and worsted Hosiery,
Silk and cotton Umbrellas and Parasols,
Rose, duffle, point and saddle Blankets,
Brown linen table Covers,
Sewing Silk and Thread, a good assortment,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings,
Domestic Plaid and bed Ticking,
Brown Drillings, and cotton Fringe,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Ladies' and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of every fashion and quality,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur Hats, made expressly for this market,
Ditto and boys' cloth and seal skin Caps, of various fashions.

Together with the above, and other articles too tedious to be here enumerated, will be found, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Crockery Ware.

☞Country Merchants and Dealers generally who are desirous of *Bargains*, will please to call and examine his Stock.

ALEX. McIVER.

Fayetteville, Oct. 28, 1833. 56*tf*

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs. prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation*; strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Wagons Wanted.

WAGONS going to Raleigh can receive ful Loads by applying to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 10, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

TEMPERANCE ALMANACKS For 1834, received, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

LAZARUS & WHITMARSH,

OFFER for sale at WILMINGTON, on accommodating terms:

5000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 bags Java,
75 do Porto Rico, } COFFEE.
40 do Cuba,
135 do St. Domingo,
85 hhds. Porto Rico, } MOLASSES.
45 do Cuba,
20 do Porto Rico SUGAR,
200 bales Hay,
100 barrels N. E. Rum,
100 kegs White Lead.

Wilmington, September 2.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this Land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I OFFER for sale, on reasonable terms, or for rent, the lots at the foot of Haymount, known as the Robeson lots, with all the improvements thereon, including the White Store House, formerly occupied by Thos. J. Robeson, deceased, and recently by George McNeill, Esq.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

Molasses, Bagging, &c.

20 Hhds. new crop MOLASSES,
50 pieces Bagging,
20 casks Cheese,
30 boxes ditto,
15 jars Tamarinds,

Just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 31. 65-tf.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

A Cook wanted,

TO purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.

January 6, 1834.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff,
Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16*th*, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving in part their *FALL SUPPLIES* of *Fancy and Staple*

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Men's fur and wool Hats,
Men's and boys' fur Caps,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Men's and women's coarse and fine Shoes,
Boy's and Misses' prunell and leather Shoes,
Ready made Saddlery of all descriptions,
Cotton and wool Cards,
Cotton Yarns,
Saddle Trees, cotton and worsted Webbing,
Foolscap and letter Paper,
Baskets, Canton Blinds, &c. &c.

The whole of which are expected in the course of the present week, and which will comprise a greater *variety* and a *much more general and extensive assortment* than heretofore kept by them.

They would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their present stock, flattering themselves they will be enabled to offer such inducements as will make it worthy the interest and the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville October 21, 1833. 55tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf.

New School Books, &c.

DONNEGAN'S LEXICON, Grimshaw's Historical Works, Woodbridge and Willard's Geography, Flint's Surveying, Clark's Cæsar, Day's Algebra, Smith's Arithmetic, Manual of Mineralogy, Union Primers, Hymn Books and Spelling Books, Emerson's First and Second Class Readers, Webster's Elementary and *New* American Spelling Books.

ALSO, a new supply of Henry's Commentary, in 3 and 6 vols. very low. Pulpit Assistant; Selections from Fenelon; Pilgrim's Progress, with 100 plates; Mary Queen of Scots; Mrs. Judson; Buck's Dictionary; Life of Jackson; Robertson's Historical Works; Blackstone's Commentary; Missouri Harmony; Marshall Ney; Eberle's Practice and Therapeutics; Millwright's Guide, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 18, 1834

Tennessee Land for sale.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of *Hiram Jennings*, dec'd, at January Sessions last, of Anson County Court; in pursuance of the directions contained in said Will, offers for sale at private contract, a valuable Tract of LAND, containing

Two Thousand Acres,

Lying in Haywood County, in the Western District of Tennessee, immediately on the road leading from Brownsville to Covington, six miles from the former and twenty miles from the latter place, and within three miles of steamboat navigation:—The title to which is indisputable.

On the premises are three separate Clearings—one of thirty acres, one of eighty acres, and one an hundred and thirty acres. On each Clearing there is a Well, and a comfortable Log Cabin with a passage in the middle—all under good fences.—The Land is heavily timbered with Poplar, Oak and Hickory, and is well adapted to the culture of Cotton. The situation is healthy.

HARRIET H. JENNINGS, *Ex'rx.*

For terms, (which will be liberal) apply personally or by letter, to the Subscriber at Wadesborough, No. Ca.

A. LITTLE.

Wadesborough, Feb. 14, 1834. 72tf.

FOR SALE,

PEW No. **25** in the EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For terms apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 11, 1833. 58tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Sattinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cords,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gro. de Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Roundabouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & Queensware,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish,

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen do.
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Frying Pans,

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Madder,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of Soal, Upper, Sole Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

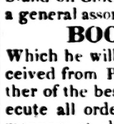
JNO. C. [illegible]

Person street, 6th door East of Market.

April 18, 1833 59tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PLAIRD,



Respectfully offers his services to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at the old Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which he will sell low for cash. He has received from Philadelphia, *a good supply* of the best kind, *which will enable him* to execute all orders in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9.

25 Hhds MOLASSES,
82 bags green Coffee,
20 casks LIME,
Just received and for sale

HALL & JOHNSON.

December 24.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dalton, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at as low prices as possible for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,

Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed OIL.

JUST RECEIVED

300 Sacks Liverpool SALT,
300 bushels do. do.
300 do. Cadiz do.
5 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
1 tierce new Rice.

Also, the Temperance

Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR

1834.

By the Gross, Dozen or single one.

E. J. HALE.

December 31, 1833. 65tf

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834.

Just Received and for sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834.

RAISINS.

100 BOXES fresh Muscatel RAISINS. Just received by Steam Boat Hornet, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.